INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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Hotel Reservations Must Be Made Soon

Association directors, members of the Administrative Council and others planning to attend the meetings of the Administrative Council and the Board of Directors on May 26, 27 and 28 are requested to notify the Association with regard to hotel reservations as promptly as possible. Those who desire rooms should advise the Association as soon as possible as to the type of hotel space they desire in order that these reservations can be confirmed with the hotels at an early date.

Reprints of Article Mailed

Reprints of the magazine article, "Tops in Trade Associations," were mailed this week to the regular INFORMATION LETTER mailing list, which includes member canners, branch canning plants and officers, can companies, government personnel, canning industry trade papers, and State and regional canner organizations. The article appeared in the March issue of the magazine, *Convention*, a monthly publication that circulates to trade and industrial associations who sponsor conventions. A brief description of the article appeared in the INFORMATION LETTER for March 29 on page 179.

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The International Emergency Food Council will hold its annual meeting in Washington on May 26 to determine whether or not the delegates shall recommend to their respective governments that the Council shall continue to operate after December 31, 1947, by which date the Council otherwise would expire.

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Reports issued this week by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that possibly less acreage will be devoted this year to tomatoes, beets, cucumbers, and cabbage grown for processing and that there will be a marked increase in the acreage of pimientos planted for processing. (For complete details, see stories on pages 230 and 231.)

Canners Promised Increased Sugar for 1947 Fruit Pack

Officials of the Department of Agriculture advised a representative group of growers and canners of fruit, at a meeting on Monday, April 28, that the sugar ration regulations for canned fruit would be amended to limit fruit canners' usage to the same amount of sugar per case as their average per case usage in 1941. Furthermore, that any canner whose 1941 per case average usage was less than 95 percent of the average per case usage for the industry, such canner would be allowed to increase his usage up to that 95 percent.

All of these quotas and limitations are applicable to each fruit and thus no change in the regulation is contemplated to permit the use of sugar for one fruit that may have been saved in the canning of another.

It was recognized that the floor of 95 percent of the industry-wide average usage per case for each individual fruit would not provide adequate sugar for a few canners of certain fruits. The USDA officials assured the canners that such cases of hardship would be given prompt and fair consideration.

Canned Fruit and Vegetable Requirements to Be Issued Soon

According to informed sources within the Army Quartermaster Corps, the canned fruit and vegetable requirements for the armed services and certain other Government agencies will be announced early next week. Delay in issuance of these canned food requirements has been due chiefly to the Army's reluctance to go ahead with a program prior to Congressional approval of next year's plans for the military forces.

Census Bureau to Discontinue Canner Reports

J. C. Capt, Director of the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, has advised the Association that the Census Bureau is discontinuing its monthly report on canners' production, stocks and shipments effective with the issuance of the data covering production during and stocks at the end of March, 1947. Mr. Capt said that since the National Canners Association together with a number of the State and regional canner organizations conduct a statistical service covering a number of canned food items and have indicated a desire to assume complete responsibility for collecting and publishing the data covering canners' operations to meet the

industry's postwar needs, the Bureau would confine its statistical reporting in the future to wholesalers and distributors stocks reports. These distributor stocks, however, will be made available in a limited number of the major canned fruits, vegetables and juices in the future by the Census Bureau.

At a meeting held at N.C.A. headquarters on April 28, representatives of the Census Bureau met with officials of several distributor organizations and members of the Association's staff to discuss the methods by which the government's future program can be coordinated with the N.C.A. statistical program. In coordinating the two programs it was felt that a determination should be made as to what statistical programs should be developed by the Census Bureau to provide canners and the distributing trade with the statistical information they desire and that this program should be coordinated with the N.C.A. statistical service for canners. It also was agreed that there would be a coordination of products covered, the reporting periods, and frequency of reports.

The added responsibility being assumed by the Association will require some expansion in the N.C.A. statistical program, the details of which will be worked out by the Association's Committee on Statistics with the State and regional canner organizations, and discussed at the next N.C.A. Board of Director's Meeting.

Raw Products

Report on the Use of Aerosol Formulations and Equipment

Work on the use of aerosols in the control of insects on vegetable crops was continued during 1946 in cooperation with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Maryland, the annual report of the Agricultural Marketing Administration states. DDT was used with various solvents and propellents. Mixtures that do not injure plants were developed for field and greenhouse use, and apparatus for applying such aerosols were tested aginst thrips, aphids, and leafhoppers.

For field use the most satisfactory aerosol contained 5 percent of DDT, 5 percent of cyclohexanone, 5 percent of methylated naphthalene, 35 percent of acetone, and 50 percent of propellent gas, usually methyl chloride. In some cases 0.5 percent of propylene oxide was included to prevent corrosion of the storage tank. The high percentage of the less efficient acetone solvent was used primarily to increase the particle size of the aerosol in order to obtain good coverage under field conditions.

In large-scale field tests a 5-percent DDT aerosol at a dosage of 10 pounds per acre gave satisfactory control of the pea aphid at temperatures between 55° and 84° F. and resulted in substantial increases in yield of peas. The dispenser was an inverted pan 24 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 6 inches deep, to which oil-burner nozzles were connected by means of copper tubing. It was supported on bicycle wheels and attached to a light pick-up truck, which traveled through the fields treating the peas at the rate of 12 acres per hour. The cost of materials ranged from $1.75 to $2.25 per acre.

Increasing Tomato Yields

Broadcasting and plowing down 1,200 pounds per acre of 5-10-10 fertilizer before setting the plants has given consistent yield increases of approximately 1 ton of tomatoes per acre in experiments by the Delaware Agricultural Experiment station over yields obtained by the usual practice of broadcasting the fertilizer on top of the ground. These results, together with the closer spacing of plants, also found by the station to increase yields, were adopted by some 30 percent of Delaware growers in 1945, with an estimated increase in yield of 4,500 tons of tomatoes. At 1945 prices this increased production sold for $180,000.

Multiple Disease Resistance Shown in Certain Tomatoes

A number of tomato-breeding lines developed at the United States regional vegetable breeding laboratory possess near-immunity to fusarium wilt and some resistance to collar rot and early blight, according to the annual report of the Agricultural Research Administration.

In cooperative tests with these strains made last winter in southern Florida, three of these strains appeared resistant to late blight, which has become a very important disease in the winter tomato crop in Florida and in the crop grown for canning in the Midwest. Late blight was not present and was not considered when the original crosses and subsequent selections were made.

Seed was saved from the resistant plants and is now being further increased to provide extended tests in Florida during the winter of 1946-47.

Use of Various Insecticides on Tomatoes in California

The March issue of *Agricultural Chemicals* contains an excellent article on the use of different insecticides applied as dusts and as concentrated sprays by both ground machines and by plane on tomatoes. The article is entitled "Control of Dust Drift" and was prepared by A. E. Michelbacher, W. W. Middlekooff, O. C. French, and W. B. Parker. This work to which the article refers was done by entomologists of the California Experiment Station in cooperation with a large spray chemical company, and should be of interest to Western tomato canners.

Of considerable interest is the detailed information given on total yields and percent of infested tomatoes under the various treatments.

Canners desiring copies of the publication should write to *Agricultural Chemicals* at 254 W. 31st St., New York 1, N. Y.

DDT Has No Effect on Soil Microorganisms, ARA States

Supplementing work previously reported on the effect of herbicides on soil microorganisms, observations were made last year on the effect of 2,4-D on the total number of viable microorganisms and of fungi, actinomycetes, protozoans, and nitrite- and nitrate-forming bacteria, the annual report of the Agricultural Research Administration states. Two soils (Codorus silt loam and Branchville sandy loam) were treated at rates of 1, 2, 10, 50, and 200 pounds per acre, with an additional application of a 1,000-pound rate to part of the sandy soil.

The only groups affected were the nitrite- and the nitrate-forming bacteria. These were greatly reduced in both soils by the 200-pound application.

Investigations showed that DDT at rates of 25, 50, 100, 200, and 400 pounds per acre in the same two soils had no effect on any of the soil microorganisms over a period of 7 months. The results of laboratory, greenhouse, and field experiments demonstrated that DDT has no effect on soil microorganisms.

DDT Proves to Be Effective in Control of Coddling Moth

In the crop season of 1945, as in 1944, DDT gave outstanding control of the coddling moth wherever tested, the Agricultural Research Administration has reported. A 50-percent wettable powder appeared to be the most practical formulation, applied as a spray usually at a strength of 1 pound of DDT per 100 gallons of water.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a high degree of control was obtained with a nine-application schedule of 5-percent DDT dust, but at Vincennes, Ind., DDT dusts gave much poorer results. In preliminary tests concentrated solutions of DDT, atomized and blown into the trees, were less effective than DDT sprays and caused some injury. At Vincennes DDT sprays with a mean droplet diameter of 2.5 microns gave nearly perfect control of the coddling moth, whereas droplets of 25-micron diameter were only half as effective.

In the East and Middle West a six-cover spray schedule using 1 pound of DDT per 100 gallons of spray against the first brood and ¾ pound against the second brood, without oil, and with the final application a month or so before harvest, resulted in residues of approximately 7 p. p. m., the present administrative tolerance. Used with oil, DDT in excess of 6 ounces per 100 gallons in six applications during the season usually left residues greater than the tolerance. In the Northwest the residues resulting from comparable programs seem considerably higher.

Phytotoxic Effects of DDT

Extensive tests are in progress on phytotoxic effects of applications of DDT and related insecticides under various conditions and on the effect on plants of possible soil accumulations after their long-continued use, states the Agricultural Research Administration in its annual report.

Greenhouse experiments showed depressed growth of certain crops with soil applications equivalent to 25 pounds of DDT per acre in soils with low humus or organic-matter content, including a light sandy loam, a medium light sandy loam, and a heavy silt loam. The crops affected at this level were summer crookneck squash, cucumber, cantaloupe, spinach, beet, onion, snap bean, lima bean, garden pea, tomato, and carrot.

One hundred pounds per acre of DDT depressed the growth of corn, broccoli, cabbage, and turnip. On muck soil, high in organic matter and colloids, the same applications of DDT had no effect on the growth of any of these crops.

Four hundred pounds of DDT per acre depressed growth of all crops grown shortly after application of the material to the muck soil, but in 6 months this effect had disappeared. On the mineral soils the phytotoxicity appears to increase with time. It is presumed that organic matter absorbs or inactivates large quantities of DDT so as to prevent injury.

At high concentrations of DDT in soil, seed germination and seedling developments were hindered, root lesions developed, leaves were discolored and deformed, and fruiting was hindered.

The presence of traces of sulfone in the technical grade of DDT appeared to have a synergistic effect, and it increases the phytotoxic effect of ortho-para-DDT and of para-para-DDT.

Ground Equipment Developed for Spray Applications

Tested for both deposit and adhesion of fungicide material, a combination sprayer-duster has been developed that gives 3 times the initial deposit and after weathering a rain 3.4 times the final deposit obtained with standard dust applications, the Agricultural Research Administration has reported. Compared with a standard hydraulic spray on potatoes, the combination application gave a 59 percent greater initial deposit and a 33 percent greater final deposit.

In hydraulic-spray experiments, sprayer stalk-guide attachments developed for use in corn-borer control proved effective. Without the guides, standard hydraulic-spray applications reduced the borers 86 percent in the entire plant. With stalk guides attached the same sprayer with the same dosage rate and operating conditions made a borer reduction of 95.2 percent.

Field tests of a new duster developed to study variation and control of air-volume delivery showed that greater air volume and velocity increase the reduction in borers. At 62 cubic feet of air per minute the borer reduction was 62.9 percent in the ears and 68.1 percent in the stalks; and at 220 cubic feet per minute, the corresponding percentages were 84.1 and 76.3 percent.

Bee Poisonings by DDT and Other Insecticides Studied

DDT when properly applied appears not to have lasting effect on honeybee colonies in or near fields treated with this insecticide, the annual report of the Agricultural Research Administration states. This is quite in contrast to arsenicals, the use of which causes serious injury to bees and other pollinating insects.

This conclusion has been reached after extensive observations in Texas on 500 acres of cotton dusted nine times with 10-percent DDT at the rate of 15 pounds per acre and observations on four colonies near 150 acres of cotton sprayed four times by airplane with DDT in xylene at dosages equivalent to 15 or 30 pounds per acre of 10-percent DDT. Furthermore, the entrance of one hive was dusted heavily with DDT three times without discernible injury to the colony.

Colonies in large orange groves in California that were heavily dusted with DDT likewise showed no serious injury. When alfalfa was treated with DDT, the bees stayed away for 2 or 3 days and then returned and worked the blossoms vigorously as though no insecticide had been applied. However, when alfalfa is dusted while in full bloom many field bees have been killed.

Apple Scald Controlled

Control or prevention of apple scald, one of the most important factors limiting the storage life of the fruit, eliminates the necessity of dumping apples on the market regardless of prevailing prices, as has been considered necessary when the first symptoms of scald appear, the Agricultural Research Administration reports.

Heretofore the use of oiled wrappers or shredded oiled paper to control scald usually gave satisfactory results, but on such bad scalding varieties as Mammoth Black Twig it has not always been effective.

Research during the last 2 years in cooperation with a Bankhead-Jones Special Research project developed a more effective scald-prevention treatment, consisting of applications of naphthaleneacetic acid in a solution of lanolin. When this hormonelike material is sprayed onto the fruit as it passes through the sizing and packing machinery, only a small quantity of it is needed and the cost is less than that for the oiled paper.

Food Statistics

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

Intended Acreage Report by BAE Shows That 1947 Acreage May Be 11% Less

Pickle packers have reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that the 1947 intended acreage of cucumbers for pickles will be about 11 percent less than was planted in 1946. If these 1947 plans are carried out, the acreage will total 131,750 acres, compared with 148,650 acres planted in 1946 and an average of 103,820 acres for 1936-45, BAE said.

Abandonment of acreage because of unfavorable growing conditions has averaged about 10 percent annually for the past 10 years. If this loss of planted acreage is assumed for 1947, then 131,750 acres planted will mean about 118,600 acres for harvest. This compares with a revised estimate of 134,220 acres harvested in 1946 and an average of 92,970 acres for 1936-45, the Bureau stated.

The following table shows, the intended acreage for each State. Plans may be changed before planting is completed. Therefore, the accompanying 1947 figures are not an estimate of the acreage actually planted for this season, BAE pointed out.

States	1946 planted *Acres*	1947 intended *Acres*
Massachusetts	1,000	800
New York	1,750	1,600
North Atlantic	2,750	2,400
Ohio	2,800	2,700
Indiana	7,300	6,200
Illinois	1,000	900
Michigan	47,800	40,200
Wisconsin	20,300	17,900
Minnesota	2,400	2,200
Iowa	1,300	1,400
Missouri	2,000	1,200
North Central	84,900	72,700
Maryland	6,800	4,800
Delaware	2,000	1,900
Virginia	5,700	6,300
North Carolina	7,700	9,400
South Carolina	2,900	2,900
Georgia	8,310	5,750
South Atlantic	33,410	31,050
Louisiana	1,070	900
Texas	2,600	5,000
South Central	3,670	5,900
Colorado	2,700	2,500
Washington	1,300	1,000
Oregon	1,800	1,400
California	4,230	2,200
Western	10,030	7,100
Other States[1]	13,890	12,600
U. S. Total	148,650	131,750

[1] Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Utah.

BEETS FOR CANNING

BAE Reports about 32 Percent Less Acreage Is Planned for this Year's Crop

About 32 percent less acreage of beets for canning is planned this year compared to the acreage planted in 1946, according to reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Should these early April plans be carried out, the 1947 acreage will total 11,100 acres compared with 16,270 acres planted in 1946 and an average of 15,490 acres for 1936-45.

Loss of beet acreage has averaged 7.6 percent annually during the past 10 years. On this basis, 11,100 acres planted would mean about 10,300 acres for harvest. The revised estimate of acreage harvested in 1946 is 15,760 acres and for the 1936-45 period the average harvested acreage is 14,180, BAE said.

The following table shows the 1947 acreages which would result if these early April intentions to contract and plant beets are carried out. Since plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, these are not estimates of the acreage planted for this season. They are, rather, a measure of the acreage which canners will attempt to contract or grow in 1947. In July, the preliminary estimate of the acreage finally planted to beets for canning will be published, BAE explained.

States	1946 planted *Acres*	1947 intended *Acres*
New York	3,100	2,200
New Jersey	620	600
Indiana	200	200
Michigan	1,250	700
Wisconsin	6,200	4,400
Oregon	2,100	1,200
Other States[1]	2,800	1,800
U. S. Total	16,270	11,100

[1] California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended April 26 totaled 296 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CABBAGE FOR KRAUT

Report by BAE Shows 1947 Acreage Contracted for Only 54% of Last Year

The acreage of cabbage that kraut packers intend to contract for 1947, including packers' own plantings, is only 54 percent of the acreage contracted for 1946, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. If these early season intentions are carried out, the acreage planted under contract for the 1947 season would be 6,840 acres compared with 12,670 acres in 1946 and a 1936-45 average of 9,950 acres.

Most of the reporting packers usually purchase a substantial portion of their cabbage requirements on the open market, in addition to quantities obtained from their contracted acreage. In 1946, the open market acreage was about 52 percent of the total planted acreage for kraut. The open market acreage usually comprises 42 to 69 percent of the total, although in 1943, it was only 16 percent of the total.

At this time, information is not available regarding the tonnage kraut packers intend to purchase in 1947 on the open market. Since these early season plans may be modified before plantings are completed, this report is *not* an estimate of the acreage planted or contracted for 1947.

PROCESSING PIMIENTOS

Report by BAE Indicates 39% Gain in Acreage Intended to be Planted in 1947

If pimiento packers in California and Georgia carry out their April plans, the 1947 acreage in these States will total 19,170 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is about 39 percent above the 1946 planted acreage of 13,770 acres and 36 percent above the average of 14,130 acres for the 1936-45 period, the Bureau added.

Georgia processors intend to increase their acreage above 1946 plantings by 42 percent. Plenty of pimiento plants are reported available for the indicated increase in acreage. They are in good condition and transplanting will start in the main producing areas around May 1, BAE said.

The following table shows the acreage of pimientos intended for 1947

in California and Georgia. Since these plans may change before planting is completed, the acreage figures shown for this year are not an estimate of the acreage actually planted in 1947, BAE explained.

States	*Acres*	*Acres*
California	770	670
Georgia	13,000	18,500
Total	13,770	19,170

Stocks of Canned Milk

Stocks of both canned evaporated and condensed milk in the hands of wholesale grocers on March 31, 1947, were sharply higher than a year earlier, according to a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Based on reports of 579 wholesalers, stocks of evaporated milk on March 31, 1947, were 75 percent higher than on the same date last year and stocks of condensed milk were up 146 percent.

Wholesale stocks of canned evaporated milk declined seasonally from December 31 to March 31, but the decrease of 17 percent was not as sharp as a year earlier. Stocks of condensed milk on March 31 were up 16 percent from December 31.

PROCESSING TOMATOES

1947 Intended Acreage to Be about 1 Percent Less Than 1946, BAE Indicates

Canners and manufacturers of tomato products report a 1947 intended acreage of tomatoes for processing about 1 percent less than the 1946 plantings, according to a study released this week by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. If processors' early April plans are carried out, the acreage planted this year will total 604,880 acres. This compares with 609,790 acres planted in 1946 and a 1936-45 average of 502,500 acres, BAE said.

Abandonment of planted acreage has averaged 4 percent for the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1947, the planting of 604,880 acres would result in approximately 580,700 acres for harvest. The 1946 revised estimate of harvested acreage is 583,190 acres and the 1936-45 average harvested acreage is 477,500 acres, BAE added.

The harvest of 580,700 acres in 1947, with a yield equal to the 1936-45 average of 5.11 tons per acre, would give a production of 2,967,000 tons. This compares with the 1946 production of 3,532,600 tons and a 1936-45 average of 2,442,100 tons.

Processors were still contracting acreage in April when these reports were made. Since plans may be modified before plantings are completed, the following 1947 figures are not estimates of the acreage planted this season, BAE explained.

States	1946 planted *Acres*	1947 intended *Acres*
New York	31,100	29,500
New Jersey	42,000	42,000
Pennsylvania	48,400	46,000
North Atlantic	121,500	117,500
Ohio	35,700	37,500
Indiana	109,000	112,000
Illinois	15,000	15,900
Michigan	8,300	8,600
Wisconsin	1,500	1,500
Iowa	3,300	3,100
Missouri	13,400	14,700
North Central	186,200	193,300
Delaware	12,000	11,400
Maryland	45,500	42,800
Virginia	30,300	31,000
South Carolina	2,600	2,500
Florida	2,350	1,800
South Atlantic	92,750	89,500
Kentucky	4,200	4,300
Tennessee	3,800	4,200
Arkansas	16,700	18,000
Oklahoma	2,500	2,300
Texas	28,900	22,000
South Central	56,100	50,800
Colorado	6,000	5,000
Utah	8,100	8,700
California	134,400	136,000
Western	148,500	149,700
Other States[1]	4,740	4,080
U. S. Total	609,790	604,880

[1] Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia.

WEATHER OF THE WEEK

from U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Week Ending April 29

Farm work and vegetation are generally two to three weeks behind normal schedule east of the Rockies and somewhat ahead of normal in the far west, according to the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau. During the week ending April 29, temperatures were somewhat warmer than usual in northern Missouri, Iowa, northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, in the southeastern states and Louisiana, in the northern Mountain states and in much of the Pacific Coast area. In other areas temperatures generally averaged below normal —particularly in Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States and in much of the mid-west. Rainfall for the week was moderate to heavy from Texas northeastward to Canada with rainfall elsewhere generally light.

Cold weather and frequent rains occurred during the greater part of the week in the Ohio Valley and northeast and during the first part of the week in other mid-western areas. This further retarded farming activities and vegetative growth. Frost or freezing occurred on a few days east of the Rockies as far south as the Carolinas. Some peas are reported planted in Ohio and southern Wisconsin.

Information on temperatures and rainfall for selected weather stations, as reported by the U. S. Weather Bureau, are shown in the following table:

Districts and stations	Temperature Av.	Temperature Depart. from normal	Precipitation Av.	Precipitation Depart. from normal
	D.	*D.*	*In.*	*In.*
Northeast:				
Portland, Me.	42	−5	0.00	−0.79
Syracuse, N. Y.	47	−1	0.25	−0.33
Buffalo, N. Y.	46	−2	0.24	−0.35
Erie, N. Y.	50	+1	0.64	+0.03
Middle Atlantic:				
Trenton, N. J.	50	−4	0.22	−0.50
Harrisburg, Pa.	49	−6	0.41	−0.21
Baltimore, Md.	54	−4	0.15	−0.68
Norfolk, Va.	55	−2	0.01	−0.65
Richmond, Va.	55	−5	0.01	−0.69
Mid-West:				
Cleveland, Ohio	49	−1	0.90	+0.40
Toledo, Ohio	48	−4	0.30	−0.28
Columbus, Ohio	53	−2	0.87	+0.09
Cincinnati, Ohio	54	−2	0.77	−0.04
Fort Wayne, Ind.	50	−3	0.50	−0.17
Indianapolis, Ind.	52	−4	1.54	+0.74
Evansville, Ind.	56	−2	0.52	−0.42
Peoria, Ill.	54	+1	0.69	−0.14
Grand Rapids, Mich.	51	+1	0.64	−0.08
Milwaukee, Wis.	49	+3	1.06	+0.41
Madison, Wis.	50	0	0.68	−0.07
Green Bay, Wis.	47	−1	0.46	−0.18
LaCrosse, Wis.	49	−2	0.32	−0.32
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	48	−3	0.52	−0.14
Charles City, Iowa	49	−2	0.88	+0.25
Davenport, Iowa	55	+1	1.17	+0.58
Des Moines, Iowa	55	+1	0.06	−0.68
Sioux City, Iowa	52	0	0.11	−0.37
Omaha, Nebr.	55	−1	0.11	−0.57
South Central:				
Springfield, Mo.	57	−2	5.70	+4.68
Fort Smith, Ark.	62	−3	1.70	+0.41
Corpus Christi, Tex.	71	−2	0.60	+0.25
Brownsville, Tex.	74	−2	0.51	+0.13
Rocky Mountain:				
Denver, Colo.	45	−5	0.75	+0.21
Grand Junction, Colo.	51	−5	0.23	+0.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.	50	0	0.08	−0.25
Pocatello, Idaho	48	0	0.00	−0.28
Boise, Idaho	54	+2	T	−0.25
West Coast:				
Walla Walla, Wash.	62	+7	0.23	−0.06
Yakima, Wash.	59	+4	0.00	−0.14
Seattle, Wash.	57	+6	0.27	−0.22
Portland, Ore.	60	+6	0.05	−0.45
Roseburg, Ore.	56	+4	0.09	−0.24
Sacramento, Calif.	62	+2	0.00	−0.10
Fresno, Calif.	66	+4	0.10	−0.13
Los Angeles, Calif.	59	−1	T	−0.09

T Indicates trace.

Fisheries

Seton Thompson Is Appointed New Chief of Alaska Fisheries

The appointment of Seton H. Thompson as chief of the Division of Alaska Fisheries of the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service, was announced this week by Albert M. Day, director of the Service, effective April 16.

Mr. Thompson, who has been assistant chief of the Division since July 1, 1931, succeeds Ward T. Bower, recently retired. He has been associated with the Fish and Wildlife Service, and its predecessor agency, the Bureau of Fisheries, since 1926, except for a period of military furlough from 1941 to 1946 while on active duty in the Navy.

His first appointment, to investigate the razor clam beds and other commercial fisheries of central Alaska, came in 1926 while still an undergraduate, and this work was continued during the summers of 1927, 1928 and 1929. In 1930 he was appointed aquatic biologist at the Stanford University field station and continued his research on the fish and shellfish of central Alaska, devoting particular attention to the red salmon of Copper River. He is the author of a number of publications on these subjects.

A native of the State of Washington, Mr. Thompson received his B.S. in 1927 and his M.S. in 1929 in Fisheries from the University of Washington, and additional graduate work in zoology and physiology was pursued at Stanford University.

Bringing to his new job fundamental training in fishery biology, Mr. Thompson also has a wide knowledge of Alaska, and a thorough understanding and appreciation of the problems involved in managing the marine resources of the Territory so as to permit the fullest possible utilization that will not jeopardize their future, Mr. Day said.

As chief of the Division of Alaska Fisheries, Mr. Thompson will have his headquarters at the Central Office of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Thompson's military service was identified with naval ordnance almost exclusively and included assignments to duty at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory; the Naval Gun Factory; the Bureaus of Supplies and Accounts and Ordnance in the Navy Department; and others.

California Sardine Industry Production for 5-Year Period

The pack of canned sardines in California during the 1946-47 season totaled 2,719,638 cases of ovals or equivalent, compared with 3,770,993 in 1945-46, according to the California Sardine Products Institute. The following table shows the production of the industry during the past 5 years, by districts and by types of operation for each district:

Year and district	Plants operating	Sardine catch	Oil output	Meal output	Canned pack
	Number	*Tons*	*Gallons*	*Tons*	*Cases*
1942–1943					
Northern District	33	115,580	4,467,454	19,114	413,165
Central District	23	182,431	5,586,636	28,167	1,418,033
Southern District	18	202,597	3,090,994	29,614	1,862,073
TOTAL	74	500,614	13,145,084	76,895	3,693,271
1943–1944					
Northern District	34	126,132	5,018,816	20,064	425,487
Central District	22	212,347	6,578,371	32,835	1,562,541
Southern District	17	135,007	2,185,179	20,608	1,161,750
TOTAL	73	473,486	13,782,366	73,507	3,149,778
1944–1945					
Northern District	34	136,337	5,616,063	22,258	458,345
Central District	23	234,613	8,303,401	34,920	1,650,033
Southern District	18	177,465	3,781,148	26,795	1,530,039
TOTAL	75	548,415	17,702,612	83,973	3,656,457
1945–1946					
Northern District	38	83,483	3,581,808	12,765	456,001
Central District	25	142,282	4,803,560	20,297	1,220,579
Southern District	23	170,325	2,846,216	23,481	2,094,413
TOTAL	86	396,090	11,231,584	56,543	3,770,993
1946–1947 *					
Northern District	43	2,846	65,002	519	7,226
Central District	36	26,818	755,674	3,893	243,492
Southern District	22	198,052	3,334,193	26,785	2,468,920
TOTAL	101	227,716	4,154,869	31,197	2,719,638

* During the 1946–1947 season, 26 plants in the Northern District and 6 plants in the Central District did not receive fish. In the Central District and Southern District there were 74 and 390 tons, respectively, taken for salting.

Advisory Committee Named to Study Need for Research on Fish

The U. S. Department of Agriculture late yesterday announced the appointment of a Fish Advisory Committee to study the need for and kind of research that is needed on fish under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. This action was taken after consultation with officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, as a step in coordinating the planning of the program under this Act with the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Of the several committees already named, the committees on cotton, potatoes, citrus fruit, and transportation have met and have submitted recommendations to the Secretary and the National Advisory Committee.

The members of the newly appointed Fish Advisory Committee are:

J. Lawrence Alphen, president, General Seafoods Corp., New York, N. Y.; F. M. Bundy, Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd., Gloucester, Mass.; George E. Burgess, Burgess Canning Co., New Orleans, La.; Albert E. Burhop, Albert E. Burhop, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Eardley, president, Eardley Fish and Fillet Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash.; George T. Harrison, president, The Tilghman Packing Co., Tilghman, Md.; H. A. Irving, H. A. Irving Co., San Francisco, Calif.; I. M. Isaacs, Edible Fish Meals and Oils, San Francisco, Calif.; T. F. Sandoz, executive vice president, Columbia River Packers Ass'n., Inc., Astoria, Ore.; Howard L. Scott, vice president, Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., South Bellingham, Wash.; Milroy Warren, treasurer, R. J. Peacock Canning Co., Lubec, Maine.

Congress

Appropriations

Agriculture—The House Committee on Appropriations does not expect to report the Department of Agriculture supply bill for the coming fiscal year until after the middle of May.

Labor—The bill appropriating funds for the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency was reported to the Senate by its Appropriations Committee on April 28. The Senate Committee recommended an increase of $1,376,000 in the amount passed by the House for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. As presented to the Senate, the Bureau would have a total fund of $3,750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, a decrease in Budget Bureau recommendations of $2,950,700.

In connection with appropriations for the United States Employment Service and State employment offices, the Senate Committee recommended an increase for salaries and expenses in the Federal service to a total of $4,366,400. However, $2,120,000 of this total is for administration of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. The Committee recommended a reduction of $14,345,600 in the amount passed by the House for grants to States for public employment offices. The House had approved the full Budget Bureau recommendation for grants to States totaling $71,728,000.

Interior—The Senate Appropriations Committee will start hearings on the Interior Department supply bill on May 5. The measure passed the House on April 25. As in the case of previous departmental appropriation bills thus far considered by the House, the amount approved was far below Budget Bureau recommendations. Funds for the Fish and Wildlife Service were cut from estimates totaling $10,338,300 to approximately $6,000,000. As passed by the House, the Interior Department measure provides $200,000 for the Division of Commercial Fisheries and $100,000 for the Fishery Market News Service. These appropriations are $242,600 less than Budget estimates, but are twice the amount recommended by the House Committee on Appropriations. In submitting the bill to the House, the Appropriations Committee stated that "Several of the most substantial reductions recommended are in items where investigations and market news service are being provided the industry without remuneration. The Committee believes that such services are not justified, or, if there is sufficient demand, they should be financed by the fishing industry. For this reason, it has recommended substantial reductions in such items." However, as pointed out above, the House did not completely go along with its Appropriations Committee and by amendment increased the amounts proposed, but not to the extent of the Budget Bureau estimates.

Farm Labor

The President signed on April 28 the bill (H. R. 2102) extending the farm labor supply program throughout the current calendar year.

Portal Pay

Conference Committee agreement was reached on April 29 on the Portal-to-Portal Pay Act of 1947 (H. R. 2157). As agreed to by the Conference Committee the bill will establish a two-year statute of limitations on actions to collect unpaid minimum wages, overtime compensation, or liquidated damages under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act, or the Bacon-Davis Act. In addition, the bill will protect employers who act in good faith in conformity with and in reliance on an administrative regulation, order, or interpretation from liability or punishment for failure to pay minimum wages or overtime compensation. Basically, the bill grants relief from existing portal-to-portal pay claims and from future claims under certain conditions.

General Labor Legislation

The Senate spent the past week in debate on the Taft bill (S. 1126) and defeated on April 30 a motion to recommit the measure for the purpose of dividing its several titles into separate measures by a vote of 59 to 35.

Long Range Program

The House Committee on Agriculture continued to take testimony during the past week on the subject of a long-range program for agriculture. Representatives of the four national farm organizations have been heard as well as the Secretary of Agriculture. (See last week's INFORMATION LETTER.)

Marketing Orders

No further action is scheduled at the present time by the House Committee on Agriculture on the Hope bill (H. R. 452) to make the order sections of the Marketing Agreements Act applicable to all agricultural commodities.

Commodity Credit Corporation

No action is scheduled at this time by the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the bill (S. 350) to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for an additional year.

Clayton Act

A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee has concluded hearings on H. R. 515, a bill to amend the anti-trust laws to prevent a corporation from purchasing the physical assets of a competing corporation but has made no report on the proposal to the full Committee. Hearings are still being held by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on a companion measure (S. 104).

Water Pollution

Hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Works are continuing on the Barkley-Taft water pollution control bill (S. 418).

Government Procurement

No action has been scheduled by the Senate Committee on Armed Services on the House passed bill (H. R. 1366) or the Senate companion measure (S. 222) to establish the public bid and acceptance method for the procurement of supplies and services.

Food and Drug Seizure

At a recent meeting of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Chairman Wolverton and Representative Miller of Connecticut presented to the Committee identical bills (H. R. 3147-H. R. 3128) introduced at the request of the Food and Drug Administration to give that agency authority to seize misbranded and adulterated products that are being held for sale in the original package following shipment in interstate commerce. No further action is scheduled by the Committee at present.

Census

The Senate has not acted on the bill (S. 554) reported favorably by the Civil Service Committee to provide for a five-year census of manufacturers, mineral industries, transportation, other business, and distributive trades and service establishments.

Foreign Food Relief

The House on April 30 by a vote of 225 to 165 reduced the amount of money asked by President Truman for Foreign Food Relief from $350,000,000 to $200,000,000 and then passed and sent to the Senate H. J. Res. 153 providing for relief assistance to the people of countries devastated by war.

Personnel

Anderson Appoints Three of Ranking PMA Staff Officers

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has announced the appointment of two assistant administrators and a deputy assistant administrator in the Production and Marketing Administration. The appointments, which are effective immediately, are in accord with the realignment of PMA administrative functions and operations which were provided in an order issued by the Secretary on March 19, 1947.

Dave Davidson, who has been serving as director of the PMA Field Service Branch, was appointed Assistant Administrator for Production. His responsibility for production activities will include agricultural conservation and adjustment programs, farm marketing quotas, farm labor supply, and other programs of PMA which involve direct dealings with farmers through the state and county farmer committees.

Claudius B. Hodges, who has been Deputy Director of the Field Service Branch, will now be associated with Davidson as Deputy Assistant Administrator for Production.

Carl C. Farrington, an Assistant Administrator under the former PMA staff structure, was named Assistant Administrator for Commodity Credit Corporation. In his new position, Farrington will be responsible for CCC operations and program finance activities related to loan, price support, foreign supply, domestic diversion and other activities.

Jeager Succeeds Cole at CMI

Harold H. Jeager has been appointed director of advertising for the Can Manufacturers Institute, succeeding Gordon E. Cole who has resigned. Mr. Jeager will be in charge of the advertising campaign now conducted for CMI by Benton & Bowles, Inc.

Trullinger Is Promoted in ARA

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has appointed Dr. R. W. Trullinger, Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations in the Department, to the position of Assistant Administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, effective April 16. Dr. Trullinger will continue as Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations. This arrangement provides for bringing the Office of Experiment Stations into closer contact with the over-all planning of research in the Department, Secretary Anderson said.

Caltone Sales Head

James H. Elliott has been placed in charge of all sales of the Caltone Corporation, Anaheim, California.

Rail and Boat Shipments of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Rail and boat shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables (exclusive of white potatoes) totaled 13,371 cars during the week ending April 26, 1947, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These total shipments were 12 percent higher than those of the preceding week but 18 percent less than those of the corresponding week last year. Shipments of snap and lima beans, tomatoes, and green peas during the past week were from one-quarter to less than one-half these of the corresponding week of 1946. Increased shipments over last year were reported for spinach and the total of all fruits other than citrus.

Fruit Data Needed

Second requests for 1946 fruit pack have been mailed by the Division of Statistics to canners who have not returned the first request blank. The cooperation of these canners in promptly returning the requested information is necessary in order that the Association's annual fruit bulletin can be issued at an early date.

The following table, compiled from statistics of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration, gives comparisons of carlot shipments of selected fresh vegetables and fruits for certain periods:

	Week ending—		
	April 26, 1947	April 19, 1947	April 27, 1946
VEGETABLES	*Carloads*	*Carloads*	*Carloads*
Beans, snap and lima	121	133	272
Tomatoes	410	405	1,680
Green peas	71	97	235
Spinach	161	106	48
Others	7,412	6,783	8,180
FRUITS			
Citrus	4,367	3,834	5,151
Other	829	608	720
Total	13,371	11,966	16,286

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